

THOMAS ALLEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

AGENTS.

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Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the postage is paid.

THE MADISONIAN.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War.
GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, to be Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, to be Postmaster General.

The several members of the Cabinet yesterday took their seats in their respective Departments, where many of their friends called to pay them their respects, and numbers of others visited them on business connected with the public administration.

Among the interesting incidents of the Inauguration day, was the assemblage of some of the surviving officers and soldiers of the late war, who were placed immediately in front of the President in the procession, and conducted by Gen. LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky, in the costume of a Kentucky volunteer, and such a one as Gen. HARRISON himself generally wore while commanding on the Northwestern frontier.
Tippecanoe, Mississinewa, and the Thames, River Raisin and Dudley's Defeat, Fort Meigs, and Fort Erie, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Bridgewater, Queenstown, &c. were all represented by the few veterans present; a majority of whom bore honorable marks upon their persons of their dangerous proximity to the enemy in war.

After partaking of refreshments at the White House, they returned to Gadsby's, and took leave of each other in a most feeling manner, after a brief address from Gen. COMBS.

The following are names of some of those who were present:

Gen. James Miller, of Mass., Major John G. Camp, of Virginia, Major John Irons, Crook's Brigade of Volunteer Militia, Capt. J. C. Hawkins of Ohio, Col. H. C. Bennett, of Kentucky, Col. Charles S. Clark, of Kentucky, Col. John McElvaine, of Ohio, Major Thomas Stockton, of Delaware, Major Bacon, Dr. Pendergrass of Kentucky, Dr. J. Perine, of Virginia, Gen. John Payne, of Kentucky, Major John Willock, of Pennsylvania, Richard S. Chinn, Esq. of Kentucky, James V. Redden, Esq. of Kentucky, Capt. John A. Rogers, of Tennessee.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS TO THE SENATE.
Mr. EDWARD DYER, of this city, was on Monday elected Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate, by a majority of 6 votes.

The Senate took up the resolution to dismiss Blair & Rives from the office of Printers to that body, and after some discussion, adjourned till to day, when the subject will again be taken up, and probably be disposed of. It can hardly be expected that editors who have been heretofore so grossly abusive of the present majority in the Senate can be permitted to continue to hold an office which is at the disposal of those whom they treat with contempt. It is our hope that they may not only be removed, but that the position they have so long occupied, may be filled by some person or persons more acceptable to the majority of that body, and the majority of the people outside.

Officers of the Navy and Marine corps, the former headed by Com. Stewart, the latter by Col. Henderson, on Monday called to exchange salutations with the President, and the Secretary of the Navy. They numbered about 40, and appeared in their uniforms. The President expressed his satisfaction at meeting such a very respectable representation of a branch of the public service which he highly esteemed, and desired to foster. So far as depended on him, the Navy should be cherished, and improved to an extent commensurate with the wants of the commercial marine. The officers were well pleased with the sentiments with which they were received, and could but congratulate themselves on the pleasing contrast offered when they recollected the treatment they had received at the hands of the late Administration.

Speed. The President's Inaugural Address, which left this city express on Thursday last about noon, arrived in Baltimore in one hour and 15 minutes—in Philadelphia a little after 6 o'clock, and in New York at half past 11 o'clock the same evening. Distance to New York 220 miles—time 11 hours—which is equal to 20 miles an hour. The express from this city to Baltimore consisted of an engine with one car.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review, for March, contains that variety of useful statistical information which has generally distinguished this valuable work. There are articles on the "Cotton Trade," "Free Trade," "Fire Insurance," "Banks and Currency," &c.; Laws relative to debtor and creditor; Mercantile Law; Book Trade; Anecdotes of Commerce; Nautical Intelligence, &c., &c.

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1841.

[WHOLE NO. 164.]

VOL. IV., NO. 11.]

THE NEW SENATE.

The following is a correct list of the Senators now present at the call of the Executive, with a statement of the several periods at which their terms expire; the Van Buren Senators are in *italic*:

MAINE.	1845	1845	1845
Reed Williams,	1845	Wm. C. Preston,	1845
George Evans,	1847	John C. Calhoun,	1847
VERMONT.	1843	1843	1843
Samuel Prentiss,	1843	Alfred Culbert,	1843
Samuel S. Phelps,	1845	John McP. Berrien,	1847
MASSACHUSETTS.	1847	1847	1847
Isaac C. Bates,	1847	Clement C. Clay,	1843
Rufus Choate,	1845	Wm. R. King,	1847
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	1843	1843	1843
Franklin Pierce,	1843	John Henderson,	1845
Levi Woodbury,	1847	Robert J. Walker,	1847
CONNECTICUT.	1843	1843	1843
Perry Smith,	1843	Alexander Moulton,	1843
J. W. Huntington,	1847	Alexander Barrow,	1847
RHODE ISLAND.	1845	1845	1845
Nathan F. Dixon,	1845	Amos A. Satter,	1843
James F. Simons,	1847	Wm. S. Fulton,	1847
NEW YORK.	1843	1843	1843
Silas Wright,	1843	Levi F. Lincoln,	1843
Nh. P. Tallmadge,	1845	Thos. H. Benton,	1847
NEW JERSEY.	1845	1845	1845
St. L. Southard,	1845	Henry Clay,	1843
Jacob W. Miller,	1847	Jas. T. Morehead,	1847
PENNSYLVANIA.	1843	1843	1843
James Buchanan,	1843	William Allen,	1843
Daniel Surgeon,	1845	Benjamin Tappan,	1845
DELAWARE.	1845	1845	1845
Richard H. Bayard,	1845	Oliver H. Smith,	1843
Thomas Clayton,	1847	Albert S. White,	1845
MARYLAND.	1845	1845	1845
Wm. D. Merck,	1845	Richard M. Young,	1843
John Leeds Kerr,	1843	Samuel McKim,	1847
VIRGINIA.	1845	1845	1845
Wm. C. Rives,	1845	A. O. P. Nicholson,	1847
Wm. S. Archer,	1847	(Vacancy)	
NORTH CAROLINA.	1843	1843	1843
Wm. A. Graham,	1843	Augustus S. Porter,	1845
Willie P. Mangum,	1847	Wm. Woodbridge,	1847

29 supporters of Gen. Harrison's administration; 22 opposed; one vacancy.

The case of McLeod. In lieu of remarks we had intended to make on this subject we have quoted an article from the New York Times, to which the reader's attention may be directed.

Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, for March has been received. It is embellished with a beautiful mezzotint engraving, a plate of the fashions, colored, two pages of music, and 46 pages of original matter of prose and poetry of various merit, and some of the pieces from successful and well known pen.

Resignations. We learn from the papers that George Bancroft, Collector of Boston, Benj. F. Butler, U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Jas. M. Read, U. S. District for Philadelphia, have severally resigned their offices.

The Evergreen, for March, is before us. This is a monthly of new and popular tales and poetry, compiled from American and English literature. Published by J. Winchester, New York; price \$3 per ann.

The New York Mirror, of last Saturday, is illustrated by a large and excellent line engraving of "a philosopher in search of the wind," representing a boy who has cut open a pair of bellows, and is annoyed at finding nothing inside. The contents of the Mirror are entertaining, and generally tasteful. It winds up with a piece of music.

Picture of Gen. Harrison. Mr. C. A. Wakefield, of Boston, has published a large and elegant line engraving of Gen. Harrison, from a painting by A. G. Holt. The border containing views of North Bend—the White House—the Capitol—the battles of Tippecanoe, the Thames, &c. is very pretty, but the picture of the President is not a likeness.

Governor PORTER, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated for re-election by the State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst.

THE TIPPECANOE BALL.

This ball was got up by the managers with great splendor. The decorations were rich and appropriate, consisting of numerous finely designed and executed banners, tastefully arranged and suspended from the walls of the saloon. On the night of the inauguration it was lighted with great brilliancy, and the lights from the numerous candelabras and chandeliers were so arranged as to avoid that offensive glare sometimes felt on those occasions, and as to produce a very pleasing effect on the eye. The fine band of music, led by Gen. Trieb, poured out a constant stream of harmonious, adapted to the dance and the promenade. About half past nine o'clock, the President, attended by part of the committee of reception, entered the saloon, and the band struck up a beautiful march, composed for the occasion by Mr. Trieb. He seemed to be unaffected by the fatigues of the day, and remained for an hour, receiving the congratulations, conversing, and supping with the company. He was accompanied by the Vice President, some of the members of the new Cabinet, Mr. Clay, Mr. Rives, Mr. Tallmadge, &c. The supper tables were covered with a profusion of viands, prepared by a skillful French artist, and the wines were choice and abundant. The preparations had been made by the managers for a larger assemblage than attended, and nothing could have been more splendid or tastefully arranged than this supper. It did infinite credit to the skill and genius of the artist who prepared it. The ornaments were magnificent and in admirable taste, and the supper was said to have been superior to any thing of the kind ever seen before at a public ball in this city. The dancing was continued till a late hour. The room glowed with beauty, and pleasure sparkled in every eye.

Now sound the music loud,
Investive melody! See how they go,
In many wreaths of beauty, each one proud
In her surpassing charms. The circles flow
Rapid, and pleasure rises on every brow.
What gorgeous booms heave before us now!
What angel shapes! What heads of perfect light!
Burning with locks of gold. What visions of delight!

EXTRA SESSION.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

Mr. MERRICK introduced a resolution that the Senate go into an election of Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Forester, the Foreign Minister of the United States Government. These notes had been already published in the American papers, and he (Viscount Palmerston) would, of course, have no objection to lay

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PRESIDENT.

The steamship President arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, having left Liverpool on the 10th February.

THE CASE OF McLEOD.

This case was briefly touched upon in the House of Lords on the 12th inst. It was introduced by the Earl of Mountbatten, who, after some remarks on the enormity of the proceedings had in the State of New York, inquired of Lord Melbourne whether the Government had any information, and what steps had been taken.

The Viscount replied, briefly, that information had been received—that Mr. McLeod's liberation had been demanded by Mr. Fox, &c. As to the steps, he was sure the House would not expect him to give any answer at present. He would only say that Ministers had taken every means in their power to secure the safety of Her Majesty's subjects, &c.

In the House of Commons the same matter was called up by Lord Stanley, who said:

Seeing the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his place, he (Lord S.) should ask that question of which he had given notice. This being a subject of so important a nature, and coming forward at a critical period, he was compelled to produce the question he was about to put by a short statement of facts, but it should be only such a statement as the rules of the House permitted.

Here the noble Lord stated the facts relating to the destruction of the Caroline, by the way, he called a schooner, and then proceeded as follows:

A representation of these proceedings was made to the authorities of the State of New York and the President of the United States, and at the same time a counter-statement was drawn up by the British authorities in Upper Canada, and transmitted through Mr. Fox, our Minister in the United States, to the Government of that country. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the two statements, the British authorities entered into communication with Mr. Fox, and forwarded him a copy of the evidence transmitted from the authorities of New York, for the purpose of being laid before Her Majesty's Government.

These papers were, for the purpose of being laid before the House, accompanied by a demand for reparation for the death of the Caroline, and for the expenses incurred by the British authorities in the investigation of the case.

A counter-statement from the Canadian authorities, containing a strong counter-representation, having been received, it was impossible to send any instructions to the whole of the correspondence was in January or February, 1838, transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, accompanied by the demand for reparation made by the government of the United States, and for the expenses incurred by the British authorities in the investigation of the case.

The Colonial office, in 1838, gave some information to the House on the subject, and that it turned out to be a very different case from the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, who, in those documents strongly supported the views of the Canadian authorities, and referred in terms of the highest approbation to the conduct of those who participated in the attack on, and firing the schooner.

He believed that since then the public had considered the affair entirely settled between the two countries; but, on the 12th of November last, as he understood, a gentleman by the name of McLeod, who had been engaged in the service of Her Majesty in Upper Canada as sheriff of a county, and who undoubtedly had taken an active part on several occasions in repelling invasions of the province, but who, however, so far as he (Lord S.) knew, had nothing whatever to do with the affair of the Caroline, was arrested in the State of New York by the command of the local authorities on a charge of murder and arson. He was committed to jail on this charge, for so it appeared, and the British Government, in the month of May, 1838, sent a letter to the British Government, and in that letter the burning of the Caroline was characterized in very strong language. He also stated that agreeably to the orders of the President, he had laid before the British Government the evidence relating to the subject which had been taken upon the spot, and Mr. Stevenson denied he had ever been informed that the expedition against the Caroline was authorized by the British Government. Now, from May 1838, the time when that letter had been written, up to this hour, no answer had been given to that letter, nor had any satisfaction been given by the British Government upon this subject.

The United States Government, on the 21st July, Mr. Stevenson stated, that he had not received any answer upon the subject, and that he did not wish to press the subject further; but if the Government of the United States wished him to do so, he prayed to be informed of it. By the statement which had been taken in the House of Congress, it appeared that the Government of the United States had been ignorant of any information that could lead them to suppose that the expedition against the Caroline had been undertaken by the orders of the British Government or by British authority. That he believed was the ground upon which Mr. Forsyth had acted as he had done.

He takes his objections, and denies the allegation of Mr. Fox, that he had been informed by the British Government that the expedition against the Caroline was authorized by the British Government. He also stated that he had been informed by the British Government that the expedition against the Caroline was authorized by the British Government. He also stated that he had been informed by the British Government that the expedition against the Caroline was authorized by the British Government.

The answer of the President was a refusal to recognize the claim of Mr. McLeod, for these reasons, partly because the federal government had no grounds for interfering with the action of the State of New York, and if they had grounds for interfering this was not a case to exercise any right or authority which such grounds might give them, inasmuch as the question of international right was here deeply involved, which should preclude any interference of the British Government with this correspondence by expressing in the strongest manner his deep regret at the view which the President had taken of this matter, and that he (Mr. Fox) was not authorized to express the opinions which her Majesty's Government had had with the subject, but on his own part he should enter his protest in the strongest manner that lay in his power against the proceeding, and he would further, without loss of time, lay the whole correspondence before Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. McLeod was arrested last November, and in the month of February the assizes take place—the present month, and it is a fact, which he (the noble Lord) hoped would furnish a sufficient vindication for the Government, and which he (the noble Lord) hoped would furnish a sufficient vindication for the Government, and which he (the noble Lord) hoped would furnish a sufficient vindication for the Government.

The question, then, which he (Lord Stanley) wished to put was, whether the British Government was bound to recognize the claim of Mr. McLeod, for these reasons, partly because the federal government had no grounds for interfering with the action of the State of New York, and if they had grounds for interfering this was not a case to exercise any right or authority which such grounds might give them, inasmuch as the question of international right was here deeply involved, which should preclude any interference of the British Government with this correspondence by expressing in the strongest manner his deep regret at the view which the President had taken of this matter, and that he (Mr. Fox) was not authorized to express the opinions which her Majesty's Government had had with the subject, but on his own part he should enter his protest in the strongest manner that lay in his power against the proceeding, and he would further, without loss of time, lay the whole correspondence before Her Majesty's Government.

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those documents which had been already published on the table—[laughter.] But this was a departure from what he considered an important rule in regard to international affairs—[hear, hear.]—and one which might operate injuriously to national interests, to lay before Parliament documents relating to pending discussions. He thought it important to make with reference to the case of Mr. Forsyth, one observation. The noble Lord (Stanley) had said, that he believed Mr. McLeod was not one of the party by whom the Caroline had been attacked.

His (Lord Palmerston's) information went precisely to the same conclusion—that he Mr. McLeod, was a member of the party that was concerned in the destruction of the Caroline; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth in replying to Mr. Fox, he (Lord Palmerston) thought it right to say that the American Government undoubtedly might have considered this transaction either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two Governments, by demands for redress on the one hand to be granted, or refused on the other and to be dealt with accordingly, or it might have been considered, as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with by the royal authorities.

But the American Government had chosen the former course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the two Governments, and this was the ground on which they were entitled to demand redress from the British Government for the acts of its subjects. He was sure the House would think with him that in a matter of such extreme difficulty it would be impossible for him to enter into any further remarks or observations, and he would therefore content himself with answering the noble Lord's questions by stating those important facts which he had then mentioned.

Lord Stanley said that the noble Lord had just said that he had no objection to answer one question which he, Lord Stanley, considered to be of the deepest interest. That question was whether the noble Lord, Palmerston, had taken any step, and if so, what those steps were, for the purpose of securing the communication to the American authorities, and the communication to the American authorities, and the communication to the American authorities.

Viscount Palmerston said that a case somewhat similar in principle to the present was expected about a year and a half ago, and instructions were sent at that time to Mr. Fox, to be furnished with any information that he could obtain on the subject, and he (Viscount Palmerston) had taken any step, and if so, what those steps were, for the purpose of securing the communication to the American authorities, and the communication to the American authorities, and the communication to the American authorities.

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New York Correspondence.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1841.

The universal topic in our Political and Business circles is the reported removal of JESSE HOYT from the office of Collector of this Port, and the appointment (or nomination) of JOHN J. MORGAN to the office thus vacated. The game is well understood here. I do not believe that Martin Van Buren ever perpetrated one of his characteristic littlenesses which excited such general disgust and loathing. I have conversed with some dozens of citizens—men of all parties and of no party—and the sentiment is almost unanimous that no disreputable a swindle was never before attempted by an officer of the American Government. It is not possible that such men as John C. Calhoun, R. C. Nicholas and A. H. Senter will sell their own Government by participating in it. So I think the master trickster has given himself an extra polish of infamy for nothing.

There is nothing in the thin disguise of decency which is invoked to cover this nasty transaction which a blind man might not see through. Jesse Hoyt was the law-student of Van Buren, and has been his political disciple and shadow in all things. He never moved his finger to any purpose without consulting his master. They have ever been "as thick as thieves." All the grounds of pretended difference between them now are of old standing, and there is nothing in them which called for this theatrical display of justice by the Magician. If Hoyt's fees belong to the Treasury, his surties are good for the amount; at any rate the matter is in no wise mended by thrusting him out of office three days before the new Administration comes into power. But I have no doubt the trick was contrived between these worthies in the hope of embarrassing the new Administration and retaining the Custom House Power of this City in their own hands. Should they succeed in this, the Whigs of this City must ground their arms